

Means of transport in European cities

Presentation for Erasmus+

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Percentage composition of different means of transport

Survey

Survey has been taken by 60-80 students from each city.

The questions were:

1. How do you get to school?
2. How do you move around in your private life?

We need to consider following fact:

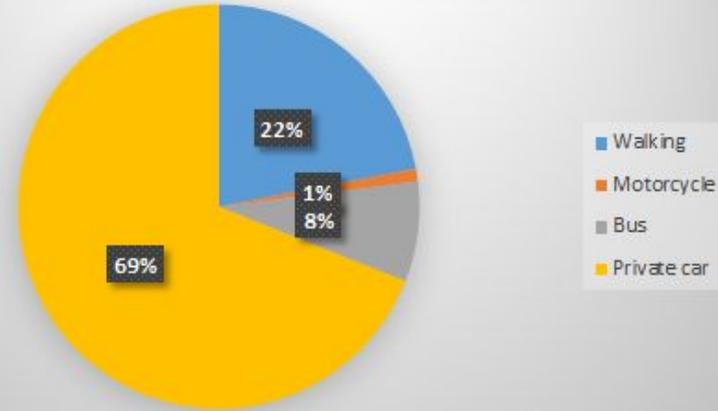
-Survey has been conducted amongst people in the city, with good education and probably total household income above the national average.



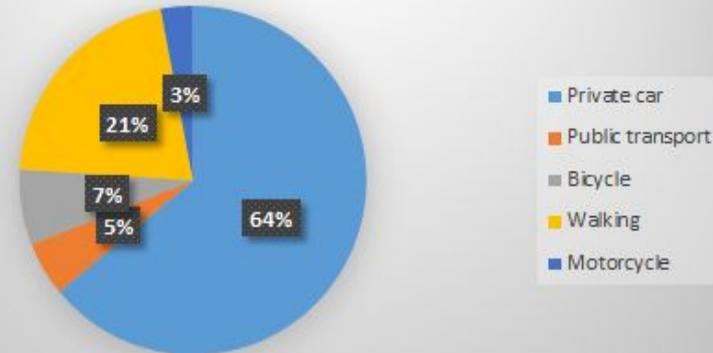
Spain

1. How do you get to school?
2. How do you move around in your private life?

How do you get to school?



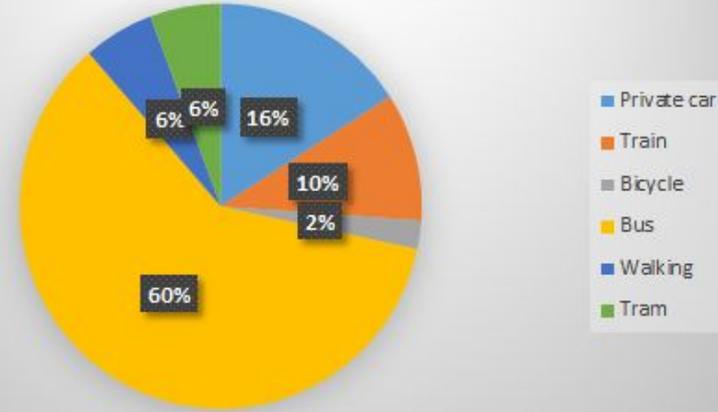
How do you move around in private life



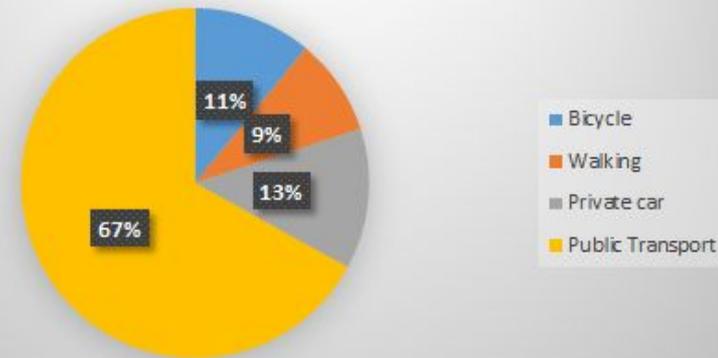
Poland

1. How do you get to school?
2. How do you move around in your private life?

How do you get to school?



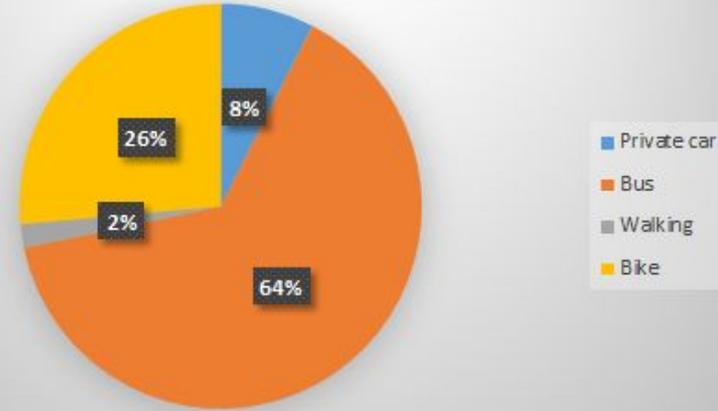
How do you move around in private life?



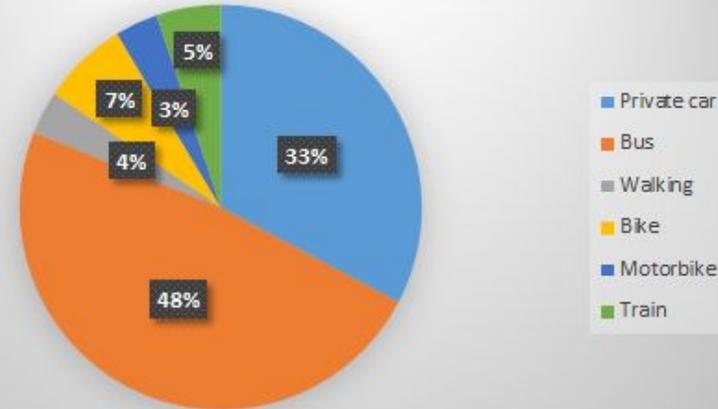
Germany

1. How do you get to school?
2. How do you move around in your private life?

How do you get to school?



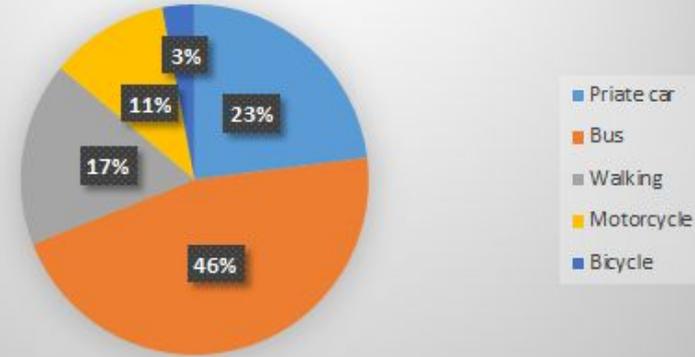
How do move around in private life?



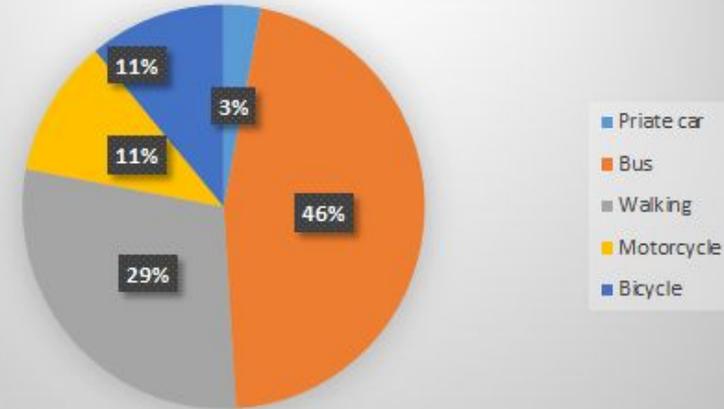
Norway

1. How do you get to school?
2. How do you move around in your private life?

How do you move around in private life?



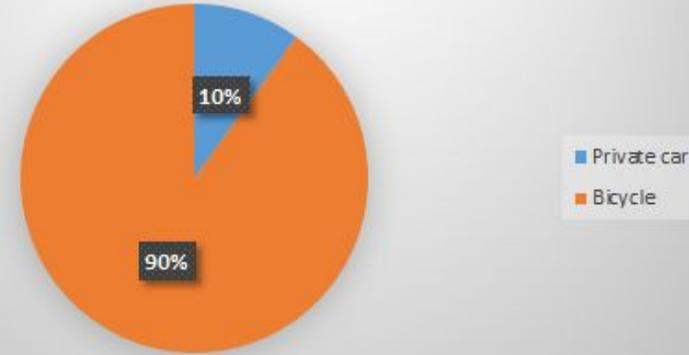
How do you get to school?



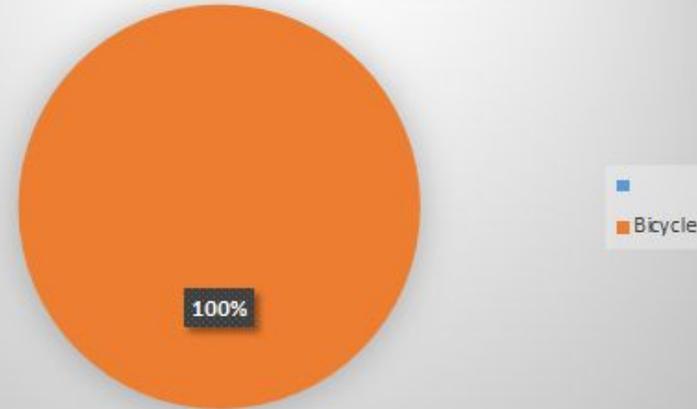
Netherlands

1. How do you get to school?
2. How do you move around in your private life?

How do you move around in private life?



How do you get to school?



Conclusions

- Government encouragement is very important when it comes to moving around the city.
- The further economically developed the country, the more people use cars, if they cannot use bikes.
- The cheaper and more reliable the public transport, the more people that go by bus.
- The infrastructure of the city influences the method of transportation.

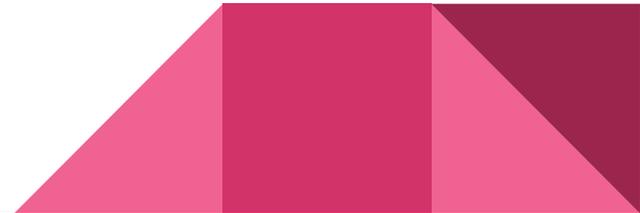




Accessibility of Ibiza for the disabled people

Difficulties for the disabled in Ibiza

Our task was to discover things that were difficult for disabled people on the road from the Sant Jordi square to the IES Algarb. Along the way we passed the pharmacy, the public health center and the church. We also tested the accessibility of the taxis and buses. In the following slides are some things we found noteworthy.



Difficulties

Difficulty one

- Some curbs and roads were completely impossible for us in a wheelchair to cross.



Difficulty two

- Not all buses are prepared for disabled people, only the ones going to and coming from the airport.



Difficulty three

- Special taxis are necessary for people on a wheelchair, which cost extra and have to be called for.



Difficulty four

- There are no beepers near busy crossings for blind people, so it's hard for them to know when its safe to cross.



Facilities

Facility one

- There are a number of pedestrian crossings adjusted to people in wheelchairs.



Facility two

- We saw a few parking spots tailored to people with poor mobility.



Facility three

- Instead of stairs, there were a lot of ramps so that disabled people go up. We found them at the public health center, the pharmacy and the supermarket.



Conclusions from the wheelchair trip

- All the European Cities that our students come from are at least partially accessible to the people in wheelchairs because they have to conform to the European norms.
- It's clear that there aren't many disabled in Ibiza, yet the importance of facilities for the disabled on this island should not be underestimated as there are many tourists, some of which may be disabled.
- We did not realise how difficult it was to get around in a wheelchair before the trip.
- Being disabled brings more costs than a normal person (e.g. special taxis), while they may find more difficulty to find a job and thus have a lower average income.

The end

This presentation has been prepared for the Erasmus+ project in cooperation with IES ALGARB, Farel College, 1349 IB World School, Nesodden VGS and Gymnasium Aspel.